

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON AMENDMENT PROPOSAL COP16 PROP. 43

1. This document has been submitted by Brazil, in relation to agenda item 77 on *Proposals to amend Appendices I and II*.^{*}
2. In this document, we provide the strategic forms and plans to apply during 18-months delayed implementation period.
3. The first one refers to construction of identification manual that we believe it is important to the national supervision to foreign trade. Initially, this one will permit the identification of sub products (like a shark fin) for the species *S. lewini* and *S. zygaena*. Brazil plans to adopt measures for monitoring and control using barcode DNA of these species.
4. Management measures may be taken from the existence of an international legal framework, which is characterized by the inclusion of both species in Annex II of CITES. These measures are characterized by the construction of standards with the participation of administrative authorities, scientific and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. Importantly, the dialogue with the scientific authority in monitoring the species in order to assess whether the control measures adopted are effective and sustainable management approved by national standards have expected effectiveness.
5. In Brazil, at 1998, the Environmental Agency of the Brazilian Government (IBAMA – Brazilian Institute for the Environment and the Natural Renewable Resources) made a first effort to control finning (taking the fins and discharging the carcasses of hammerhead sharks), prohibiting that practice in all operating vessels in Brazilian waters. As the execution of this law proved to be difficult, it was recommended to unload the carcasses with the fins attached to the hammerhead bodies (as well as for other shark species). In 2004 a standard was published establishing the list of fauna endangered by extinction and the over-exploited species in Brazil. *Sphyrna lewini* and *S. zygaena* are listed among the overexploited species. Another norms were published, but the compliance with these laws has proven to be very difficult. Thus, trawl and gillnet activities in nursery areas continue.
6. Therefore, the inclusion of this species in Appendix II represents an enhanced application of existing rules in Brazil (and other countries) and reinforces the need for construction of new administrative actions to ensure sustainable use of these species.

^{*} *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat or the United Nations Environment Programme concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*